THE FARMER & GARDENER;

AND LIVE-STOCK BREEDER & MANAGER.

CONDUCTED BY I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, AND ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER ESTABLISHMENT, AT $5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANC

No. 39. **BALTIMORE, JANUARY 27, 1835.** **Vol. I**

☞This publication is the *successor* of the late
AMERICAN FARMER,
(which is discontinued,) and is published at the same office, at five dollars per year, payable in advance.
☞When this is done, 50 cents worth of any kind of seeds on hand will be delivered or sent to the order of the subscriber with his receipt.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1835.

SKINLESS OR HUSKLESS OATS.—A writer in the Cultivator, says he has raised these oats now three years, beginning with about a table spoonful of the seed in 1832, which he sowed in drills, in his garden, and did the same the second year with the product of the first. This year, being the third crop, he sowed broad-cast in a field precisely as he does the common oat. The huskless oats, mature somewhat earlier then the common; the heads are considerably larger, and more compact, yielding much more abundantly by measure, and that measure weighing full one third more than that of the common oat. They are well adapted to our soil and climate, are cultivated precisely like the common oat, but require only one half the usual quantity of seed. When threshed, they are entirely free from husk and look precisely like the common oat hulled.

We do not remember to have seen the occupation of the farmer eulogized with more felicity than in the following article from the New England Farmer:

AGRICULTURE AND ITS ADVANTAGES.

Of the various occupations and professions which have engaged the attention of mankind, there is none which seems to be so pre-eminently useful, so honorable, in short so compatible with all our interests, as the cultivation of the earth. There is none which has so many resources within itself, or which can furnish from its own means, the supplies for all our necessary wants. Food, raiment, and luxuries innumerable, are the FRUITS of the farmer's labor and care; and in their train follow health, happiness and independence.

And in view of these facts, for facts they are, are we not led to wonder that so many of our young men are placed behind the counter, to learn the arts and mysteries of the scales or yard-stick, to deprive themselves of the bloom and freshness of youth, and bring early and deep *furrows* of care and anxiety on their brows, by the difficulties and perplexities attending the prosecution of mercantile pursuits, when so many and so strong inducements are held out for them to engage in that profession which was the earliest employment of man, and which, as the light of science is spread abroad, and improvements are made in the art, is becoming more interesting, more profitable, and at the same time less laborious.

With what different feelings do the farmer and the merchant leave their pillows in the morning! The one buoyant with health and spirits, goes forth with the first dawn of day to his cheerful labors in the field, while the other, after a restless and perhaps sleepless night, walks in a sober mood to his counting-room, anticipating with fearful forebodings the insolvency of his customers, or ill-success of a voyage.

With what honest pride, and heart-felt satisfaction does the farmer look at his luxuriant fields, his richly laden orchards, and his growing flocks, with the happy assurance that with every returning season his substance is increasing, that he is above want, and far from feeling the fluctuations of merchandize, or the embarrassments of trade.

Who, that has seen the hale and vigorous ploughman whistling along as he turns up the furrow, and has not sighed for the joys of pastoral life? Or, who has not enjoyed the privilege of witnessing the internal arrangements of a thrifty farmer's establishment, and observed the care and attention evinced in all her domestic economy by his industrious and frugal wife, and has not coveted the happiness and independence of the farmer? Much as the wealth and prosperity of a nation may be advanced and promoted by its commerce and manufactures, still we are constrained to look upon agriculture as its source and foundation. It is absolutely necessary to our comfort and existence. For let men pursue what other business they may, they are still dependent on the farmer for what they eat, drink, and wear.

And, suppose the farmer by way of relaxation, occasionally deviates from his regular routine of duties, and engages a little in horticulture, or the cultivation of the choicer kinds of fruit, will he not be repaid a thousand fold for the time and labor bestowed on a few trees, vines, or shrubs?

And farther, will not the appearance of his house and "front door yard" be immensely improved; himself and family enjoy a large amount of pleasure, and gratification, not to speak of the frequent lessons of neatness and order which his children would learn by the cultivation of a few varieties of flowers. And will not these silent monitors which so beautifully remind us, that

"The hand that made them is divine,"

also have a moral tendency, and teach us to look

"Through nature up to Nature's God."

Tufton Lodge, Jan. 1835. M.

Statement of the late cold weather in the different places.

At Lebanon, N. Y. 32 deg. below Zero, Sunday, Jan. 4th 7 A. M.—some say to 40.—Lowest in the lowest places.

Utica, N. Y.	24°	below	zero, Jan.	4
Albany, N. Y.	23	"	"	"
Portland, Me.	24	"	"	——
Philadelphia,	4	"	"	Jan. 5
Boston,	15	"	"	"
Worcester, Ms.	19	"	"	"
Portsmouth, N. H.	20	"	"	"
Saco, Maine,	28	"	"	"
Salem, Mass.	17	"	"	4
N. Haven, Ct.	23	"	"	"
Hartford,	25	"	"	"
Norwich,	24	"	"	"
Goshen, N. Y.	32	"	"	5
Newark, N. J.	11	"	"	"
Pittsfield,*	32	"	"	4
Haverhill,	33	"	"	"
Kinder Hook N.Y.	29	"	"	4-7A M.
Catskill,	28	"	"	"
Lowell, Mass.	29	"	"	"
Baltimore, Md.	10	"	"	"
Washington,	16	"	"	"
Dunstable,	38	"	"	"
Bangor, Maine,	39	"	"	"
Dover, N. H.	28	"	"	"
Greenfield, Ct.	36	"	"	"
Newbury, Vt.	33	"	"	"
Kennebeck, Me.	35	"	"	4
Pottsville, Penn.	24	"	"	5

At Charlottsville, Ky. 1 degree above zero, Jan. 5.

*Coldest ever known.

Singular Circumstances.—A hog measuring 8 feet, was slaughtered on Thursday last in this city. He was attacked the night previous to being killed, by *rats*, and at least three pounds of his hind quarters eaten by them.—[*Prov. News.*

THE FARMER.

Science of Agriculture.—In a very sensible address, delivered before the Norfolk (Va.) Agricultural Society, on the 6th of December last, by its president, Col. Wm. Garnett, we find the following excellent sentiments. Speaking of the means by which the members of that society might be useful to each other, and to the public, he says—

"One of the most obvious modes by which this can be accomplished, is by a free communication of all important facts relating to the subject of our science, which may come to the knowledge of any of our members. Much very important and highly useful information, it is to be feared, is withheld from the agricultural community, from an unwillingness that many persons have to appear before the public as authors, arising from a diffidence of their powers in the art of composition. This might be a good reason for such reserve, if the object of the writer was to make a display of his skill in the art of writing; but where nothing is contemplated but the communication of useful facts, the graces of composition may well be dispensed with. We shall never value the information that may be thus imparted to us, a whit the less for any deficiency in the polish of the style in which it may be conveyed; but will ever prize one useful and well attested fact, bearing upon the subjects to which the attention of our society is directed, to the finest theory, which the most brilliant imagination can suggest. All that is requisite in the communications, which we solicit, is a plain statement of the facts communicated, with such of the accompanying circumstances as may be necessary to enable us to draw correct inferences from them. Many of our members, we have no doubt, could aid us essentially by furnishing us with the result of their agricultural experience, and I trust that none, who have the ability, will, like the unprofitable servant spoken of in the scripture parable, prefer to bury their talent, rather than put it into useful circulation."

To set a good example, and induce others to come out, the worthy president gives *his* ideas on sundry important subjects, discoursing in the following manner.

Manner of applying manure.—"As may have been anticipated, from what was said in the commencement, I have but little worth communicating from the very slender stock of my own agricultural experience; nor have I as yet had the leisure to draw from the sources of information alluded to in the beginning. But there is one important fact in relation to the application of manure, upon which I can speak experimentally, and to which I will therefore call your attention, as I deem it much more deserving of consideration than it is generally thought. Some years ago, in reading the proceedings of an agricultural society, somewhere in the state of New York, I observed that the owner of a farm, who obtained a premium offered for the best managed farm in that part of the country, stated amongst other matters, in relation to his management, that for many years he had applied all his manure to the surface of his land after planting his crops, instead of previously ploughing it into the land, as had hitherto been his practice. Since then, I have applied the greater part of the manure I have collected in the same manner, and have invariably found the crops better than they were upon the land where the manure had been used according to the old method. This difference is much more manifest where coarse litter is used, than in the case of well rotted manure, and of a very dry season, I think I have witnessed a difference of at least one hundred per cent. in favor of the surface dressing, though I have never tested the matter by actual measurement. But during severe droughts I have seen the corn fired nearly to the shoot, upon land into which coarse litter had been ploughed previous to planting, when the corn which had the manure spread over the surface after planting, was perfectly green and flourishing. In further corroboration of the opinion herein advanced, of the superior advantage of an application of manure to the surface, over the practice of burying it in the land, I will mention one other fact. Soon after the appearance of some essays signed "*Arator*," and written by Col. John Taylor, a celebrated agriculturist, it was the practice of many farmers in the part of the country in which I then resided, to plough up the land, upon which they had penned their cattle during the summer, as soon as the cow pens were removed, to avoid the loss, which he had taught them to apprehend, from the evaporation of the manure if left exposed upon the surface of the land to the action of the sun and moisture. Whether from accident or design, it so happened, that some of the cow pens remained unbroken until the following year, when they were ploughed up to plant in corn, and much to the astonishment of those who had implicitly believed in the supposed loss from evaporation, it was found that this land produced much better than that which had been ploughed, as soon as the cattle had been taken off. The consequence has followed, that the practice of breaking up cow pens upon their removal, has been abandoned in the part of the country alluded to, I believe without a single exception. From my own experience, therefore, on this subject, as well as upon the testimony of several experienced farmers, whose experiments have led them to the same conclusion, I do not entertain the least doubt as to the superiority of the method of applying manure herein recommended, over the mode formerly used."

New-ground Coulter Plough.—"With regard to the implements of husbandry, I am not sufficiently acquainted with the state of agriculture in our region to know how far the modern improvements in this particular have been adopted with us. But I have been informed and believe, that very little attention has been paid, in this section of the country, to this important branch of rural economy. Being, however, almost entirely unacquainted with the extent of our deficiencies in this respect, I will postpone this subject for another communication, by which time I hope to be better acquainted with our wants, and the sources from which they can be supplied. But before I take my leave of it, I will briefly describe to you an implement much used, in the part of the country in which I formerly resided, in the preparation of newly cleared land for cultivation. It is called the new-ground coulter, and differs from those formerly used in that part of the country, in having a blunt edge in place of a sharp one. The advantage gained by this change is, that the roots are broken, and torn out of the earth, instead of being cut and left in the land; nor is it ever impeded in its progress, by sticking in the roots, as is frequently the case where the sharp edged coulter is used. Oxen are generally employed as better adapted to such work, where frequent stoppages occur, than horses; and a hatchet is carried on the break of the plough, to chop such roots as are too stubborn to be broken. The new-ground coulter is also much used to open furrows for planting corn; and for this purpose two short mould boards are fixed upon the upper part of the helve, while the coulter going several inches below the bottom of the furrow opened by the mould boards, prepares the land underneath for the reception of the small roots of the corn, as soon as it vegetates. Some farmers likewise use this plough for siding corn, in stiff land, preparatory to weeding; but in this case, it is used without any mould board. In short, I do not know a cheaper or more useful agricultural implement than the new-ground coulter, or one by which so great an amount of labor can be saved, at so little cost. I have seen large new-grounds completely prepared for the use of the ordinary plough, by running this coulter previously through the land; and the work of 15 or 20 hands which would have been otherwise employed for several weeks, in grubbing and hilling the ground, entirely saved. Mr. *Richard Baylor*, an officer of our society, has one of them, which I ordered for him, and I have had another made, at the request of Mr. *A. Foreman*, also one of our officers, which will furnish an opportunity to such as think the matter worth enquiry, to examine the plough for themselves. The construction is so simple, that the most ordinary blacksmith can make them by these models. In conclusion, I would remark, that few things are of more importance to the farmer than a judicious selection of the implements of husbandry, both as it regards the economy of labor, and the due preparation of the soil for cultivation. And if I have not been greatly misinformed, much is required in this department to place us upon the vantage ground occupied by our more enterprising and industrious brethren of the north, or even of many parts of our own state. I therefore recommend this subject to your particular attention. Much may be done to better our condition in this respect before we meet again, if we can but infuse new energy into our operations, and excite something like interest in agricultural pursuits in this and the neighboring counties. But candor compels me to add, that if we continue to manifest the same indifference to the well being and progress of our society, which has so far characterised our first efforts, we may at once abandon all hope of advantage to ourselves, or utility to the public, through the agency of this institution, which, without more spirited exertions than have yet been made, we may consider as virtually dissolved."

A Leaf from an Introductory Grammar of Agriculture. By D. F. AMES. [Communicated for the New-York Farmer and American Gardener's Magazine.]

What is Agriculture?

Agriculture is the science of cultivating the earth, for the purpose of producing the greatest amount of necessaries and auxiliaries to sustain life.

Is the cultivation of every kind of grain, fruit, and flower, denominated Agriculture?

No: the various branches have their peculiar appellations. The term Agriculture, or Husbandry, is generally confined to the mode of producing corn, grain, roots, and herbs, such as custom has made necessary to the sustenance of man and beasts.

How is the production of fruit named?

Pomonaculture.

What is the cultivation of flowers denominated?

Floriculture.

How is the cultivation of trees expressed?

By the word Arboriculture, which, like the former, is a word composed of the latin name of the thing cultivated, with an English termination.

What is understood by the term Horticulture?

Horticulture is generally used to express the raising of fruits and vegetables commonly called gardening.

What are the principal objects of choice in the commencement of a garden?

Soil and situation.

What is soil?

The surface earth that is worked by tillage or digging, for the reception of plants and seeds, is technically called the soil.

What are the component parts of soil?

All soils are composed of argil, sand, water and air, whatever may be their color or texture, and it is a due proportion of each that causes fertility, or an undue preponderance of one or more that occasions sterility or barrenness.

What is argil?

Argil is the soft mucous part of clay.

What causes the various colors of the earth?

The coloring of the soil is occasioned by a proportion of iron, or other metal, and is of little importance.

Describe an eligible situation for a garden?

A gentle slope to the south or south-east is preferred, well sheltered from the northerly winds, and contiguous to a pond or run of water.

Why is a slope or declivity preferred to a flat or level surface?

Because stagnant moisture is very injurious to most plants, and a level surface often retains the water.

What is the advantage of a pond, or run of water?

Both for the purposes of irrigation and the convenience of watering many plants, shrubs, and trees, that require artificial watering during very dry seasons.

What is irrigation?

Irrigation is an artificial mode of covering land by water for the purposes of fertilization.

How is it performed?

By various methods, but generally by damming up the stream, or altering its course so as to overflow the intended space.

At what season is this generally done?

During the winter, fall, or spring; while vegetation is in a dormant state.

How is it supposed to benefit vegetation?

By removing the excrementory matter rejected by the plants as food, and by decomposing and depositing fresh material to renew the soil.

Is it necessary to renew or refresh all soils?

Repeated cropping will exhaust the soil, which must then have an additional supply of food for plants, either by applying manures that contain it, or by a dressing of lime or some other substance, calculated to prepare fresh food from matter already in the soil.

What is the soil that will require the most manure?

A light porous sand is soonest exhausted, as the food held by absorption will be either washed down too deep to be taken up by the spongeoles of the plants, or it will be evaporated by the sun and air.

What is the food of plants?

The specific food of plants is not satisfactorily ascertained; they were formerly supposed to take little save water from the soil, but modern science has discovered that most soluble substances are taken up with the water from the soil, and those unsuitable are ejected again by the roots.

Do all plants require the same food?

No: different plants require different food as may be seen by the continuing one crop on a place without additional manure, until it will no longer bring it to perfection; a different description of plant may yet be raised in good quality from the same land without additional manure.

What is the effect of manure?

Manures supply moisture, and retain it in the soil together with carbonic acid gas, potash, and other substances, for the nourishment of plants, all of which must be in a perfect liquid state to become food for plants.

How do plants imbibe nourishment?

Plants derive their food principally from the earth, and absorb it, or take it up, by little spongeoles, or mouths, that are placed on minute fibres, at the extremities of the roots."

[From the Maine Farmer.]

CULTURE OF SILK.—It is some time since we jogged the elbows of our readers upon this subject. But we have nevertheless kept watch of the progress of the business, and are glad to see it increasing, though somewhat slowly. Several people in Maine have begun the business with a success proportioned to their exertions. One person, Mr. Thomas Jackson, of Winthrop, succeeded in raising two crops during the past season. The last crop of worms were kept in a warm room. To pursue the business however to advantage, it will be necessary to prepare for keeping not less than one hundred thousand worms. This will take, we hardly know how many trees, but we will say 3000, which may be set out thickly on an acre of land. Some have calculated this amount of trees will feed a million when they have arrived to the age of five years. If they will, so much the better.

Every year witnesses an immense amount of money sent out of the United States to pay for this article. According to the Treasury Report for 1833, the value of silks brought into the United States was NINE MILLION ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY THREE THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY DOLLARS, and only one million two hundred thousand dollars worth of this was sent out. The product of all our flour and fishing trade together, would not pay for the silks brought in by more than ONE MILLION of dollars. Here then is a chance for Yankee enterprise—Yankee industry, and Yankee ingenuity, to exert itself without a fear of being run down by competition.

Within the present year there has been new looms, reels, &c. invented by Gay & Bottom, if we mistake not, of Lisbon, Conn. which will make a great change in the business, making it still more an object for our farmers to begin the business. There cannot be much doubt now that the Chinese Mulberry will stand the severity of our winters. It did so last winter, and if it will this with the thermometer over 30 below zero, we may certainly set it down as a hardy plant. At any rate, we know that the White Mulberry will, and that is the tree at present used for feeding the worm, though the other may possibly supersede it.

SALTING HAY.—In a conversation with a farmer of West Chester county, he informed us that he makes it a practice to salt all his hay when he puts it into his barn. He finds numerous advantages from the practice. Stock eat it more freely, waste less, and thrive better. It can be secured in finer order, and it keeps longer; does not become so dry and dusty as unsalted hay. He also considers it a preventive of many diseases. One season, a considerable portion of his hay was obtained from low wet ground, where it grew coarse. The remainder was of a very superior quality—so much so, that he deemed salting unnecessary. The other coarse hay had a liberal quantity of salt put on every layer, as it was mowed away in the barn. In winter, he was surprised to find his horses and cattle give this coarse salted hay the preference.

EXPERIMENTS WITH POTATOES have been carried on, with great care, in the Horticultural Society's garden, for some years past, and the results given in two papers by Dr. Lindley, the last of which is just published in part vi. of the Hort. Trans., vol. i. second series. From this paper it appears that the opinion entertained by Mr. Knight, and a number of other persons, of the superior production of whole tubers over sets, is unfounded. The same result, it is stated, has also been arrived at by Sir George Mackenzie, from experiments made by him in Rosshire. Other instances will be found in our First Additional Supplement to our Encyclopædia of Agriculture, just published. —[*Loudon's Magazine.*]

It appears from the annual statement in the Boston Gazette, that the transactions in the Brighton market last year amounted to over one million and a half of dollars.

Worldly Evils.—"There are but two bad things in the world," says Hannah Moore, "sin and bile."

THE BREEDER & MANAGER.

[From the London Lancet.]

LECTURES ON VETERINARY MEDICINE, *Delivered in the University of London by Mr. Youatt*—Lecture X.

THE MEDICAL TREATMENT OF GLANDERS—SUPPOSED CASES OF GLANDERS OFTEN FALLACIOUS—IMPORTANCE OF PURE AND COOL AIR—THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF USING LOCAL APPLICATIONS—COUNTER-IRRITANTS—TONICS.

The unsatisfactory nature of this inquiry.—I regret that I have nothing satisfactory to lay before you on the medical treatment of glanders.—There have been a thousand pretended specifics, and even regular and scientific practitioners have flattered themselves that they had discovered this chiefest among the veterinary desiderata, a cure for glanders. Some horses have apparently recovered, and that under every stage of the disease, except when the lungs were much turberculated, and vomicæ had appeared. They have recovered under every mode of treatment, and without any medical treatment. Hence it has happened that almost every drug has, in its turn, been considered a specific, and every one, from the wine and oil of Vegetius, to the sulphate of copper, and the cantharides of latest celebrity, have sunk into disregard and disuse. The only cure, the cheapest and the best, and that which you will in the majority of instances strenuously recommend, is the bullet, or the knacker's pole-axe.

Frequent deception with regard to the cure.—Then, Gentlemen, it would seem to be mere waste of time to say anything more on this point, nor would I, if I were not aware of the method by which the public have been again and again deluded, and practitioners have deluded themselves. It has occasionally happened that, after the administration of a certain drug, or when the animal has been left to the vis medicatrix naturæ, the discharge has gradually diminished—it has ceased; weeks and months have passed away, and it has not returned—the horse has been apparently cured. He has been dismissed from the infirmary, and the practitioner has taken to himself a great deal of credit.

Before I can add my mite of approbation, I must know a little more about this horse; I must be assured *that he was glandered*. I must have testimony as to the chancrous ulcer and the adherent gland; and I must, in such a case, go further, I must have the result of inoculation with the matter discharged. Even this will not satisfy me. I must know something of the horse afterwards, and long afterwards. I must follow him for months and for years. I must not only be assured that the glanderous ulcer does not reappear, but that there are none of the strangely-varying and deceptive forms of farcy—no gradual withering and decay—no establishment of pulmonary phthisis. The horse must not a twelvemonth afterwards vanish from my observation, and he must not be found dead in a ditch.

Well! I see the horse well, and at work, one, two, or three years afterwards. Am I satisfied? No, not even then. My belief in the hopelessness of all medical treatment in true and confirmed glanders, is even yet scarcely shaken. I must have a second or a third trial, and a successful issue of the second and third experiment. Even then I am so unconscionable as to cling to some portion of my scepticism. I must have the remedy tried in another and distant situation, and at another and distant period—in fact, under another atmospheric influence, so that it shall be impossible for me to suspect the working of that unknown and mysterious agent, opposed to which I am powerless; and aided by which I am, in a manner, omnipotent. How few of the boasted specifics for every disease have passed this ordeal! The specifics for glanders have not. Certain medicaments have apparently succeeded—in other, or in the same hands, they have afterwards failed. Gentlemen I am urgent in endeavouring to impress this on your minds, because I know that youth is sanguine, and many have deluded themselves, and compromised their reputation, and injured their employers.

The cure should however be attempted.—Do I then recommend you to abandon, or to refuse to treat, every case of glanders that may be submitted to you? No! no! I only ask you, in the first place, not to impose upon your employer, but unequivocally to state the apparent hopelessness of the case; and then, if the animal is valuable, and the owner wishes and urges you to attempt a cure, do so. Set at work about it in good earnest, and thankful that you have the opportunity to do so; and, further than this, when you have opportunity, without its being too burdensome upon you, seek out for cases, and experiment upon them at your own expense. The desire to relieve your profession from this blot upon its character is a laudable one; and you will be repaid by the consciousness of having been engaged in a good cause, although there should be no successful termination of your labours.

A pure atmosphere the first Remedial measure.—Can I guide you as to the course you should pursue? A consideration of the nature of the disease may afford you some useful hints. The seat of the disease is that vascular and sensitive membrane which lines the cavity of the nose; and the predisposing cause of the disease is, that frequent or habitual state of excitement, and consequent debility, to which this membrane has been absurdly and cruelly exposed. Glanders is the peculiar disease of the stabled horse. Then it is evident that the preparation for, or the foundation of, a cure, must consist in the perfect removal of every exciting cause of the disease. The horse must breathe a cool and pure atmosphere. He must be turned out, or placed in a situation almost equivalent to being turned out, or that of which there was only the probability of being accomplished even under the most favourable circumstances, becomes absolutely impossible. I have laboured to impress it upon you, that the affection of the nostril, in its earliest form and appearance, is *not the local symptom of a constitutional disease*. The disease is at first purely a local one, and it long continues so. It is only when the part is debilitated, disorganised by the continuance of inflammatory action, or the local inflammation runs its usual course, that the vitiated secretion is absorbed, and the constitution empoisoned. Our bad management produced this local inflammation, and that management must be radically reformed ere we can remove the inflammation or its consequences; therefore I say, that the breathing of a cool and pure atmosphere must constitute the foundation of our remedial practice.

The reputation of some Nostrums founded on the subsequent turning out.—The majority of those who pretend to cure glanders recommend that the horse should be turned out after he has taken a quantum sufficit of their medicine. In fact, if any good is accomplished, it is principally or entirely by the turning out.

The danger of Contagion in turning out.—A salt marsh is, above all others, the place for this experiment; but there is a great deal of caution required here. No sound horse must be in the same pasture, or in a neighboring one; the matter conveyed by the wind across a hedge may communicate, and has communicated, the disease. The palings or the gates may receive a portion of the matter, which may harden upon them, and, many a month afterwards, be the source of mischief; nay, I may, perhaps, be justified in saying, that the virus may cling about the very herbage and empoison it. I should hardly dare trust even cattle and sheep with a glandered horse, for the experiments are not sufficiently numerous or decided as to the exemption of these animals from the contagion of glanders; at all events I should fear the reception of the virus on an abraded surface. We must then, I fear, have a little field devoted to the glandered horse, and to him alone. I would not admit even other glandered horses, for they might he reinfected.

The impossibility of local applications.—We return to the nature of the disease—chronic local inflammation, terminating in constitutional affection. Can we get at this local inflammation, and, either by some emollient or sedative application, or by that which will produce a temporary greater irritation, but of a different character, successfully attack it? Why, in the first place, although we know it is an affection of the Schneiderian membrane, we do not know of what part of it, and therefore we must apply our injections haphazard. In the next place we can get at but a certain small portion of the membrane by any means that we can adopt. By trephining the nasal bones we only reach the upper meatus, and there chancres have rarely been found. By trephining the frontal or malar bones, we get at the frontal and maxillary sinuses, but the fluid or the discharge from them pours into the nostril a considerable way down the cavity, leaving the upper portion untouched; and one moment's inspection of the contents of the nasal cavity, and their relative situation, will convince us that it would be a vain attempt to get one drop of our injection into the upper part of the nostrils. Beside this, if we could get it there, we should but add fuel to fire, for glanders was caused by this membrane being exposed to unnatural irritation, and morbid irritation of any and of every kind has a necessary tendency to produce glanders; therefore, Gentlemen, no injection if you please, and least of all those acrimonious ones, which can only torture the animal and hasten the termination of the affair.

Counter Irritants.—Blisters, or setons, along the nasal bones, or the sutures between them and the superior maxillaries, or over the frontal sinu-

ses, if the horse should give indication of pain when pressed there, are far more surgical-like measures; and should rarely be omitted in our treatment of glanders. There we are properly resorting to the use of counter-irritants; but perchance the seat of this local inflammation may not be within the reach of these stimuli, however powerful.

Tonics, particularly the Sulphate of Copper. Glanders is a chronic inflammation of the membrane of the nose, debilitating it, and at length producing general debility. Tonics would appear to be indicated, to sustain the system against the insidious effects of this long-continued irritation; or to excite another, and healthier, and more powerful action, and before which the other must succumb; but then, can we find a tonic which, while it has effect on the constitution generally, exerts its chief power on some particular part, and that part the Schneiderian membrane? Most of our medicaments have this general and local effect. I believe that we have this general tonic, with a peculiar local determination, in the sulphate of copper. Its effect in healing nasal abrasions and arresting nasal gleet is undeniable. How should it be administered? Not in doses which alter its character and depress instead of supporting, destroy instead of rousing, the principle of vitality. You must not, by your incautious and rude assistance, knock the staggering man fairly down.—Sulphate of copper in small doses, a drachm, or two drachms, daily, or twice in the day, combined with some vegetable tonic that does not decompose it, and especially combined with an aromatic and stomachic—is worth trying.

Mr. Turner has some faith in the sulphate of iron; he gives it, however, not in nauseating, overwhelming, doses, but dissolved in the water, and the bucket, suspended in the box, so that the horse may drink a little at a time, and as often as he pleases. He says that the horse not only soon becomes habituated to the brackish taste of the iron, but prefers the drugged beverage to his common drink. Then, Gentlemen, every legitimate, but not cruel experiment, I would urge you to practise; for, doubtless, nature has provided a remedy for every disease, even for those which are the consequences of our own imprudence or mismanagement; but I trust I shall never hear that a pupil of mine has wantonly tortured a poor animal in so hopeless a case. I must never hear of your slitting the nostril, or scraping the cartilage, or firing the frontals of the nasal, or injecting pepper, or mustard, or corrosive sublimate, or sulphuric acid. There are brutes in human shape who have done so, and continue to do so. Our practice "must be founded on the union of science and humanity."

I will not detain you with a list of the medicines, and combinations of medicines, which have been used in the attempted cure of glanders. Every article of the human and veterinary pharmacopœia has been called into requisition, and, according to the opinion of some practitioner or other, successfully so. The bare enumeration of them would occupy almost a lecture. The few hints which have been suggested will be sufficient to guide you so far as a safe and practicable path can be traced over so intricate a region.

Caution against being too sanguine.—But with regard to all these curative measures, again I say be not too sanguine, not even although success should seem to crown your efforts, and that particularly in the most judicious and efficacious of all your means—long exposure to cool and pure air. I recollect sixteen or eighteen years ago having turned out several glandered horses; they were emaciated, ulcerated, and seemingly in the most hopeless condition. They had a six, or eight, or nine month's run, and they came up plump and apparently sound. I was half deceived, and willingly so. I had, however, the opportunity of tracing most of them; and of the majority of those whose after fate I could ascertain, this was the result. The predisposition to the disease remained—the membrane was in some degree irritable—possibly the very disease remained in an insidious state, and in less than six months the discharge again appeared, the glands enlarged and became once more adherent; chancres soon followed, glanders was again fully re-established, and that in a worse form than before: the malady speedily ran its course, and they died.

Tricks of Dealers.—I need not warn you of the tricks by which some dishonest dealers endeavour, and with the uninitiated too often successfully, to conceal the existence of glanders. Sometimes they are said to give a brushing gallop in order to clear the air-passages; then they inject a solution of alum, or sulphuric acid up the nostril, by the astringent power of which the discharge is for a while stayed. The animal is doubtless tortured, but I can hardly believe that the astringent effect would continue sufficiently long, or in fact could be established, from the improbability of being able to bring the liquid in contact with the diseased surface. When the discharge is from one nostril alone, some are said to introduce a piece of sponge too far up that nostril; there will still remain, however the indurated and adherent gland, or the lividness of chronic glanders, or the intense inflammation produced by the caustic that was injected. Either of these would excite suspicion, and if the examiner is at all on his guard, lead to certain detection.

Boiled flax seed.—This is the season of the year, when cattle, horses, and sheep, should occasionally have a little flax seed, boiled in water, and mixed with their food. If they are fed principally on dry food, the flax seed, as well as the liquid from it, is the more necessary.

Astonishing Fact.—It is a fact that has been proved by figures, that the amount of tonnage in 1832, in the New York Erie Canal alone, which passed Alexander's Lock, exceeds the whole amount of tonnage, both foreign and domestic, of the port of New York in 1833.—The tonnage of the port of New York for 1833, was 3,456 vessels cleared and arrived, of 771,846 tons, of which one third departed in ballast; whereas 800,000 tons, by computation, passed Alexander's Lock, without taking into consideration trade stopping above.

We remark that in 1833, there passed the lock at Utica 1,609,612 gallons of domestic spirits, and in 1834, the amount was 1,461,051, making a decrease in that article of 148,561 gallons in one year.

THE GARDENER.

[From Bridgeman's Gardener's Assistant.]

ON THE CHOICE OF FRUIT TREES IN THE NURSERY.

[Continued from page 303.]

PLUMS.

1. *Precoce de Tours, Early Tours.*—The tree is vigorous and fertile; fruit small, oval, dark purple, covered with fine bloom; flesh greenish yellow, tender, juicy, and of very agreeable flavour; one of the best early varieties, and very productive; ripe at the end of July.

2. *Great Damask Violet of Tours, Gros Damas de Tours.*—This plum is of dark purple colour, covered with bloom; the flesh is whitish, firm, sweet, pretty rich, and of a very pleasant flavour; it ripens towards the end of July, and is in perfection early in August.

3. *Morocco, Early Black Damask, Black Damascus, Black Morocco, Early Damask, Early Morocco.*—This is considered as one of the best of early plums. The tree is very hardy and productive; fruit middle sized, roundish; skin deep blackish purple, covered with a light blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, rich and high flavoured; ripe early in August.

4. *Nectarine Plum, Caledonian, Howell's Large, Prune Peche.*—One of the most beautiful plums known; large, nearly round; the skin at maturity varies from red to crimson, covered azure bloom; flesh yellowish, coarse grained, astringent; juice abundant, and of mild, pleasant flavour; at maturity early in August.

5. *Jaune Hative, Prune de Catalogne, Prune de St. Barnabe, Catalonian, White Primordian, Amber Primordian.*—Fruit small, round, and of a yellow colour; ripens in the end of July; flesh mealy; tree a great bearer; and the fruit chiefly esteemed for its precocity.

6. *Blue Perdrigon, Perdrigon Violet.*—This plum may be ranked among the choice varieties; its form is nearly round, of medium size, and of purple colour; its flesh is greenish, partially melting, and moderately sweet and rich; it ripens at about the middle of August.

7. *Early Orleans, Hampton Court.*—Fruit of largish size and oval form; of a red colour; ripening about the middle of August; the flesh is of a rich juicy flavour, and the tree a great bearer.

8. *Wilmot's New Early Orleans, Wilmot's Orleans.*—This plum is of medium size and round form; its sature deep; of a dark purplish hue, covered with a fine bloom; the flesh is greenish yellow, of excellent flavour, sweet, combined with a pleasant acid. It is a handsome plum, ripening early in August.

9. *New-York Purple, Brevoort's Purple Bolmer.*—An excellent fruit, raised from a seed of the Washington Plum, that had been impregnated with the pollen of the Blue Gage. The fruit is very large, of a rich and brisk flavour; the flesh adheres to the stone; ripe about the middle of August.

10. *Blue Gage, Azure Hative.*—This fruit is of medium size, and of a roundish, oval shape; skin violet, powdered with a light blue bloom, with pale yellow dots; flesh greenish amber, rich, sugary and high flavoured; ripe in August.

11. *Chester, Matchless.*—This plum is of oval form, and of a dark blue colour, with a partial violet bloom; the flesh is dark yellow, rich, and full of sweet and pleasant juice; the fruit ripens in August, and the tree produces abundantly.

12. *Fotheringham, Sheer Plum.*—This fruit is of large size, the form oblong, with a deep sature; the skin is of a deep red colour; the flesh is white, firm and crisp, rich, juicy, and of fine flavour; at perfection in August.

13. *Royal de Tours.*—The tree is of extraordinary vigorous growth; its principal stem rises vertically; the fruit is globular, of red violet colour, covered with azure bloom, flesh yellow, fine, good; juice abundant and sweet; ripens in August.

14. *Maitre Claude.*—This fruit is of large size and round form; skin of a bright yellow colour, with dark red spots, and is covered with a thin white bloom; the flesh is pale yellow and firm, with sweet and sprightly juice; ripens in August.

15. *Washington, New Washington, Bolmer's Washington, Franklin, Imperial Gage, Superior Gage.*—A very large, globular plum inclining to oval; greenish yellow next the sun, with crimson specks, covered with a rich bloom. This plum has sometimes weighed over four ounces; its flesh is yellow and firm, sweet and delicious, but not considered equal in flavour to the Green Gage; ripe in August.

16. *Green Gage, Great Queen Claudia, Dauphine, Grosse Reine Claude, Abricot Vert, Vert Bonne, Large Green Claudia, Gros Damas Vert.*—A middle sized, round fruit, of a yellowish green colour, and purplish russetty red next the sun; the flesh is of a greenish hue, melting, with abundance of very sweet and highly perfumed juice, of an exquisite taste; it arrives at maturity towards the end of August.

17. *Lucombe's Nonsuch.*—This plum is large, compressed at the summit and base, its breadth two inches; its colour at maturity, as well as its form, resembles the Queen Gage, but more streaked with yellow; flesh firm, rich and juicy; at maturity by the end of August; tree a good bearer.

18. *Italian Damask, Damas d'Italie.*—This fruit is rather large, its form globular, a little flattened at the base; blue or violet next the sun, and covered with a purple bloom; its flesh is yellow, rich and juicy, and the tree, which matures its fruit by the end of August, is very productive.

19. *Bleecker's Gage.*—This plum is stated to have been raised by the Rev. Mr. Bleecker, of Albany, from the stone of a German Prune; it is described as a large, globular fruit, of excellent quality, and a great bearer.

20. *Cooper's Large Red, Cooper's Large American.*—This plum is of extraordinary size, measuring within an eighth of two inches in each direction; the skin is of a fine dark purple colour; the flesh is yellowish green, rich, juicy, and of pleasant flavour; the fruit makes excellent preserves, if gathered in August; its great defect is an inclination to rot.

21. *Kirk's Plum.*—This variety is said to be as hardy and prolific as the Orleans, as handsome as the Damask, and as good as the Green Gage.—Fruit large, roundish, oval; skin covered with a close, firm, azure bloom, through which appears a few golden specks; flesh greenish yellow, firm, juicy, and rich; in perfection the early part of September.

22. *Red Diaper, Diapree Rouge, Roche Carbon.*—One of the most beautiful plums known; form oval, two inches and one third in length, a little pear shaped; colour bright red, with a partial degree of bloom, and speckled with dots of deeper red; flesh greenish yellow, soft and sweet, but coarse; its quality does not correspond with its appearance, but they make excellent prunes, if gathered early in September.

23. *Goliath, Goliah, St. Cloud.*—This fruit is very large, sometimes weighing four ounces; the skin is a deep reddish purple, the flesh pale, firm and well flavoured, but not rich; the tree is a great bearer, and the fruit much used for cooking; ripe in September.

24. *Imperial Diadem.*—A large fruit, admirably adapted for culinary purposes; shape oval; colour pale red, but dark when mature, which is about the middle of September; it is of good flavour, and highly perfumed.

25. *Jerusalem.*—The tree is vigorous and productive; fruit beautiful; its form oval; skin thick, blue next the sun, covered with an elegant bloom; flesh yellowish, coarse grained, but melting; juice abundant, high flavoured and sweet; a large, handsome fruit, ripe early in September.

26. *Diamond Plum.*—Some consider this as the largest plum known; its colour is a dark purple; in form it resembles the Magnum Bonum, but its flavour is considered rather superior; the tree, which grows vigorously, originated with Mr. Hooker, in Kent, England.

27. *Red Queen Mother.*—This plum is large, its colour bright red, covered with pale bloom; its flesh is yellow, sweet and excellent, ripening in September.

28. *La Royale, Royale.*—A large and excellent plum, of a homely dull red colour, but concealed by a thick violet or azure bloom; flesh fine, yellowish green, firm, juicy, high flavoured and delicious; a superior plum, at maturity in September.

29. *Mimm's, Mimm's Plum.*—The fruit is very large, a little oblong; colour bright purple, covered with thick bloom; its flesh is yellowish green, tender, juicy, and very agreeable flavoured; ripe in September.

30. *Surpasse Monsieur.*—A large fruit, of oval form, and of a dark red purplish colour, raised by a Mr. Noisette; it is said to be more beautiful and perfumed than the Monsieur, and the tree yields suckers which produce fruit in all their beauty and excellence.

31. *Purple Gage, Reine Claude Violette, Die Violette, Konigen Claudie.*—This fruit is large, almost round, and considered in France as one of the finest varieties; its skin is of violet purple colour, with pale yellow dots, and covered with a light blue bloom; flesh greenish amber, rich, saccharine and high flavoured; at maturity in September.

32. *Virginale.*—This fruit ranks among the best of plums; its shape is round, colour yellowish, touched with violet or rose, and covered with dense bloom; flesh melting, juice abundant, and very agreeable.

33. *Red Magnum Bonum, Imperial Violette,* of the French.—A large, oval plum, of deep red colour, covered with blue bloom; flesh yellowish, harsh and acid; consequently good for cooking, preserves, &c. Fit for use in September.

34. *Red Perdrigon, Perdrigon Rouge.*—An excellent plum, of the first class, of medium size, oval shape, and fine red colour, with gold coloured dots and a fine bloom; flesh bright yellow, transparent; juice sweet and delicious. Peeled and dried in September, it makes excellent prunes.

35. *Winesour, Rotherham,* of the old gardens.—This plum is excellent for sweetmeats; it is of smallish size, oblong form, and of dark purple colour; the flesh is yellow, juicy, and of a pleasant acid flavour; the fruit is fit for use by the end of September; the tree is a great bearer, and will grow on any soil, but flourishes most on limestone or gravel.

36. *Apricot Plum, Prune Abricote, Abricottee de Tours.*—The fruit is large, its form globular, depressed, divided by a deep sature; whitish yellow, but faint red next the sun, and covered with bloom; its flesh is firm, juicy, sweet, musky and excellent; it ripens in September.

37. *Coe's Golden Drop, Coe's Imperial, Bury Seedling, New Golden Drop, Fair's Golden Drop.*—Raised by Mr. Coe, of Bury, Norfolk, Eng. The tree is vigorous, fruit of medium size; skin greenish yellow, spotted with violet and crimson; flesh gold colour, rich and excellent; the fruit ripens at the end of September, and will keep several weeks. A first rate fruit.

38. *Prince's Imperial Gage, Prince's White Gage.*—This tree was originated at the Flushing nursery, from a seed of the Green Gage. The fruit is one of the largest of its class; the skin at maturity is yellow, dotted with red; the flesh is rich, luscious, and of excellent flavour; and makes fine preserves, if gathered towards the end of August; at maturity in September.

39. *Saint Catharine.*—A medium sized, oblong fruit; skin bright gold colour, spotted with red at maturity, and covered with bloom; flesh yellow, tender, sweet, and of fine flavour; ripens in September.

40. *Late White Damson, White Damascene, White Winter Damson, Frost Plum.*—This variety is very productive, the fruit hanging in numerous clusters along the branches. The fruit is oval, of a greenish white colour, marked with brown spots; the flesh is juicy, and of pleasant flavour; it ripens in September, and continues on the tree several weeks.

41. *White Magnum Bonum, Imperiale Blanche Egg Plum, White Mogul, White Holland.*—This fruit is of extraordinary size, oval, yellow, covered with pale bloom; the flesh yellow, firm, acid and austere; excellent for cooking and preserves, in September.

42. *White Perdrigon, Perdrigon Blanc.*—A middle sized, oblong fruit, of a pale yellow, with red spots, and covered with white bloom; flesh yellow, rich, saccharine and juicy; it ripens in September.

43. *Imperatrice.*—One of the best of late plums; fruit medium size, oval; skin fine violet, covered with bloom; flesh yellowish next the sun, a little firm, and very sweet, rich and juicy at maturity, which is from October to December.

44. *Prune Suisse, Semiana, Prune d'Altesse, Monsieur Tardif.*—Fruit very handsome, round, flattened; colour varying from bright violet red, a

deep blackish blue, and covered with azure bloom; flesh greenish yellow, crackling and melting; juice very abundant and delicious; an excellent fruit, ripening in September and October.

45. *Downton Imperatrice.*—A superior late plum, of medium size; skin dark yellow, and very thin; the flesh yellow, soft, juicy, with a high flavoured acidity; at perfection in October.

46. *Late Black Damson, Damas Noir, Damas Noir Tardif.*—An excellent fruit, of dark purple colour, almost black, and covered with bloom; the flesh is rather firm, yellowish green, sweet, and slightly perfumed when at maturity.

47. *Late Purple Damson, Purple Winter Damson, Blue Damascene, Blue Damson.*—This variety is in great esteem for preserves, and generally commands a high price. It is of a dark purple colour, covered with bloom; the flesh has rather too much acidity for a table fruit, but this tartness gives it an agreeable flavour when cooked.

48. *Shropshire Damson, Damson Plum.*—This is a large variety of the damson, of fine quality and rich flavour, most excellent for preserves. It ripens in October and November, and the tree produces abundantly.

49. *Huling's Superb, Keyser's Plum.*—This plum is of monstrous size, and has been known to weigh nearly four ounces; it is of roundish form, and a greenish yellow colour; the flesh is sweet, rich and excellent. It was raised from seed by Mr. Keyser, of Pennsylvania, and brought into notice by Dr. Wm. Hulings, of that State.

50. *Late Chalons, Tardif de Chalons.*—This fruit is nearly oval, of a whitish yellow hue, tinged with red, and covered with bloom, the flesh is yellowish, melting and very juicy; ripe in October.

Singular Plant.—One of the most curious plants with which we are acquainted, grows in abundance along the top of Pohatcong Mountain, about a mile and a half in a southwest direction from the village of Mansfield. It is commonly called Frost Plant, or Rock Rose, but we have forgotten its botanical name, as also the class and order to which it belongs. We have never seen it in summer, but at this season of the year its appearance is that of a small weed about a foot in height and somewhat resembling the Wild Indigo, both in the form of its branches and of the dead leaves which remain upon it. During the frosty nights of Autumn two leaves of ice spring from opposite sides of the stem near the surface of the ground, which are generally melted off during the day and again renewed at night.

These ice leaves are of the lanceolar form three or four inches long, one half or three quarter, of an inch broad, and half a line in thickness. Perhaps the best idea of these singular formations, may be obtained by imagining the appearance of two petals of the White Lily fastened by their extremities on opposite sides of a slender stem, as they are about the same shape, and size and curved in the same graceful manner. They are formed of white transparent ice, streaked lengthwise and much resemble in appearance the little ice columns which, during frosty weather, are frequently observed in ploughed fields where the soil is wet and gravelly. It is many years since we came across this curious plant while hunting on the mountain, and have never since had an opportunity of examining it, nor have we ever been able to meet with a single person who had observed it.—*Belvidere (N. J.) Apollo.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grooms and Tutors.—The carelessness of people in general as to the qualifications of the instructors of their children is marvellous, and only to be matched by the deficiency of respect to the same persons. The horse is not sent to the farrier's, or the colt to the break, with such little inquiry as to skill as commonly precedes the placing of a child at school. It is enough that some one else of the same class, or a class above, has a son or daughter there—the furniture of the principal's mind, or the aptitude for the business of instruction, is never thought of. It suffices to look for the proof in the fact, whether after a certain lapse of valuable time, the child is as forward as others, or a dunce. Even in private and wealthy families, we may say that few gentlemen take their grooms as they take their children's tutors—more testimonials and practical evidences of skill are required of the groom, and we must admit with shame that a good groom is often more valued, and treated as of more importance in his place than a good tutor, though tutors come to be bishops now and then, which grooms do not; indeed, a man who has a good groom values his offices too much to raise him above the stable to any superior appointment.

Wonders of Printing and of Steam.—The Boston Courier copies from a London paper an interesting description of the extensive printing establishment of Mr. Clawes, where the publications of the celebrated publisher, Charles Knight, and of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge are printed. There are employed 30 type founders, 6 stereotype founders, 7 men damping paper, and 160 compositors. The principal composing room where the type is set, is 270 feet long, and is filled from end to end with a double row of frames. Two steam engines are employed in driving the printing machines, of which there are eight that can throw off from 700 to 1000 impressions per hour. There are 15 common printing presses for fine work, and 5 hydraulic presses, of 260 horse power each, for pressing paper. There are in the establishment about 1000 works in stereotype, of which 75 are Bibles. The first cost of these plates would amount to £400,000; the weight is about 3,000 tons, and if melted and sold for old metal, would be worth £70,000. The average quantity of paper printed amounts weekly to the astonishing quantity of about 2,000 reams. When the paper makers and other tradesmen are taken into account, the men to which this establishment gives employment must amount to several thousands.

The sugar crops at Attakapas, Louisiana, is this year, we learn from the Franklin Republican, unusually abundant, and of excellent quality.—The canes have ripened this year so as to produce the tassel, and some of them are 20 feet in height.

Strong Potatoes.—It was noticed by a gentleman who frequently dined with an old maiden lady, that among the usual accompaniments to her animal food, he never saw any potatoes. At length he ventured to enquire respecting their absence. "Why, to tell you the truth," replied the lady, in a mysterious under-tone, "I have banished that vegetable from my house long since. When my servants ate potatoes, they did nothing but quarrel; they are now the most peaceful domestics in the world, because I have forbade the use of potatoes!" On the gentleman expressing his admiration, the lady continued: "Why what is the cause of all the rebellion in Ireland? Potatoes. What makes the Irish such a passionate, head-strong people? The immoderate use of potatoes. And if Government is desirous of tranquilizing that unhappy country, they must set up a temperance society, and entirely forbid the use of potatoes."

Wooden Rustic Work for Gardens.—The advantage of wooden rustic work is that it can be adapted to a great variety of purposes. Thus very beautiful and even architectural temples may be formed of unbarked wook. Ornamental doore, every description of garden seats, and flower baskets and vases of very elegant forms, may be composed of the same material. Shady walks also, having the pleasing gloom and enriched effect of a Gothic cloister, may be made of wooden rustic work. I allude more particularly to what I call wood mosaic, which is, I believe, rather a modern invention. It is formed of split sticks of various lengths and sizes, and having bark of different colors. The pieces are nailed to any flat surface of wood, and very beautiful and elaborate patterns may be produced by arranging the pieces according to their sizes and the various colors of the work. Garden seats and vases of almost any shape may be covered with this kind of mosaic work, but as it is not durable when exposed to the weather, it is most suitable for the inside of summer houses and garden temples. In such situations the richest specimens might be introduced, and if varnished over they would last for a number of years.—*Gard. Mag.*

Method of building Chimneys that will not Smoke.—Contract the space immediately over the fire, so you may be sure of the air being well heated *there;* this will ensure a current upwards. All chimneys should be carefully built, and every joint well filled with mortar, so as to prevent communication in case of fire.—*Dr. Thomas Cooper.*

A large tree—Travellers in Mexico give an account of a famous cypress tree, in Atlixco, in Mexico, said to be the largest in the world, with the exception of the Boabab in Senegal. It measures *seventy-six feet* in circumference.

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Huskless Oats—Agriculture and its advantages—Degree of cold in different places—Live hog eaten by rats—Science of Agriculture—Grammar of Agriculture—Culture of Silk—Salting hay—Seed potatoes, whole or cut—Amount of business in the Brighton market in 1834—Worldly evils—Youatt's Lectures, Glanders—Boiled flax seed—Internal tonnage of New York—On the choice of fruit trees in the nursery—Frost plant—Grooms and tutors—Sugar crops of Louisiana—Strong potatoes—Wood rustic work for gardens—Chimneys that will not smoke—Large tree—Prices current—Advertisements.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every* MONDAY.

	PER.	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	2 00	2 50
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100lbs.	5 00	5 75
Slaughtered,	"	3 00	4 00
CORN, yellow,	bushel.	——	——
White,	"	——	65
COTTON, Virginia,	pound.	12	15
North Carolina,	"	14	16
Upland,	"	16	18½
FEATHERS,	pound.	35	37
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	1 62	1 75
FLOUR—Best white wheat family,	barrel.	6 00	6 50
Do. do. baker's	"	5 50	6 00
Do. do. Superfine,	"	4 75	5 00
Super Howard street,	"	4 62	4 75
" " wagon price,	"	4 50	——
City Mills, extra,	"	4 87	5 00
Do.	"	4 70	——
Susquehanna,	"	——	——
Rye,	"	——	——
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,	bushel.	5 50	6 00
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	2 50	3 50
Orchard,	"	3 00	——
Tall meadow Oat,	"	2 00	2 50
Herds, or red top,	"	1 25	——
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	16 00	——
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
HOGS, on the hoof,	100lb.	5 00	——
Slaughtered,	"	5 50	——
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	15	——
second,	"	13	——
refuse,	"	11	——
LIME,	bushel.	30	33
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic,	"	5 00	6 00
OATS,	"	——	——
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	——	——
Black eye,	"	87	1 00
Lady,	"	100	——
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,	ton.	3 00	——
Ground,	barrel.	1 37	——
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	1 50	1 56
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	——	——
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	4 25	5 00
" brown and red,	"	5 00	7 00
" fine red,	"	7 00	9 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	6 00	12 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	12 00
" yellow,	"	9 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	4 00	5 00
" ground leaf,	"	5 00	9 00
Virginia,	"	5 00	10 00
Rappahannock,	"	——	——
Kentucky,	"	6 00	9 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	1 05	——
Red,	"	95	——
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	28½	29½
" in hhds.	"	28	——
" wagon price,	"	24½	25
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	——	1 50
To Wheeling,	"	——	1 75
		washed.	*unwash*
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	50 *to* 60	24 *to* 26
Full Merino,	"	44 50	22 24
Three fourths Merino,	"	37 44	22 24
One half do.	"	33 37	22 24
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	30 33	20 22
Pulled,	"	31 33	22 24

A FINE BULL.

FOR SALE, a young Bull, ten months old, sired by the thorough bred bull Apollo, (of the Gloster Stock) and out of a very fine cow of seven-eighths Durham S. H. blood, consequently fifteen-sixteenths Durham S. H., is for sale a bargain if immediate application be made; he is truly a splendid calf, and will be sold for $100 cash. Apply to

I. I. HITCHCOCK,
American Farmer Establishment.

jan 13

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,	barrel.	$3 00	$5 00
BACON, hams, new,	pound.	11	——
Shoulders,	"	8	9
Middlings,	"	——	——
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	25	37
Roll,	"	15	25
CIDER,	barrel.	——	——
CALVES, three to six weeks old	each.	3 00	6 00
COWS, new milch,	"	17 00	30 00
Dry,	"	6 00	10 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.	1 50	——
CHOP RYE,	"	1 50	——
EGGS,	dozen.	19	20
FISH, Shad, salted,	barrel.	5 75	6 00
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	4 75	——
Mackerel, No. 1, 2 & 3,	"	5 12	7 00
Cod, salted,	cwt.	2 50	3 00
LAMBS, alive,	each.	1 25	2 00
Slaughtered,	quart r	31	50
LARD,	pound.	8	9
ONIONS,	bushel.	62	75
POULTRY, Fowls,	dozen.	1 50	2 25
Ducks,	"	——	2 50
POTATOES, Irish,	bushel.	40	62
Sweet,	"	——	——
TURNIPS,	"	37	50
VEAL, fore quarters,	pound.	3½	4
Hind do.	"	6½	——

ADVERTISEMENTS

CHOICE AGRICULTURAL SEEDS, &c.

NEW Italian Rye Grass, and Pacey's perennial do. both suitable for the south; Sainfoin, finest Provence Luzerne, Dutch White Clover, Trefoil or Yellow Clover, New Crimson Clover, or Trifolium incarnatum; Orchard Grass, or Cocksfoot; Tall Oats Grass; Skinless Oats, Early Angus, Hopetown, and English Potatoe Oats, weighing 44 lbs. per bushel; superior Barley, large field Burnet, Timothy or Herds Grass, Vetches, Lentiles, Taylor's forty-fold Potatoe, now taking precedence of all others; early Nonpareil, Mercer, Kidney, and Pinkeye Potatoes, Potatoe Onion, white Italian Mulberry, large Riga Flax, Dyer's Madder, Woad and Weld; extra large Fuller's Teazel, large white field Carrot, the sweetest and most profitable for Cattle; red, yellow and white Mangold Wurzel, the two latter exceedingly sweet, and all very profitable for cattle, Turnips of every kind suitable for cattle and garden. All the foregoing seeds, and every other kind for the farmer, or for the kitchen and flower garden, will be supplied at moderate prices, comprising many superior new Vegetables never before offered to the public.

Among these are a number of very superior Cabbages, Lattuces, Peas, Beans, Onions, Radishes, Beets, Cucumbers, Squashes, Pumpkins, Spinach, Turnips, &c. introduced from the south of France, Spain and Italy, and particularly suited to a southern climate.—The following choice new Melons can now be supplied—Malta winter, with green flesh, rich and high flavored, and keeps till February; Netted Romana, Oval Romana, French Muscade, Cohansa, Imperial, Ispahan, Cyprian, Early Cantaloup, Green fleshed Sugar, Fine Japan Cantaloup, Dark Orange, and Embroidered Cantaloup, Scarlet Rock, Small Prescot, White Rock, Green Pine apple, Netted Cantaloup, and some others, comprising a luxurious addition to the dessert.—All applicants will have the Seed Catalogue, and other Catalogues sent them *gratis*, and orders sent direct per mail for Seeds, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Plants, Green House Plants, Bulbous Roots, double Dahlias, &c. will have prompt attention, and the packages forwarded precisely as designated—Chinese Mulberry, or Morus multicaulis trees at reduced rates, and cuttings in proportion. Grape Vines, and cuttings of all kinds at moderate prices in any quantity.

N. B. The Grass Seeds, &c. in quantities will be supplied much below the usual rates.

WM. PRINCE & SONS.

Linnæan Garden and Nurseries, near New-York.

jan 20 2t

GAMA GRASS SEED

JUST received, and for sale at this Establishment—Price 50 cents per ounce.

GRAPE VINES.

HERBEMONT'S Madeira, one, two, and three years old, from 25 cents to 75 each.
Isabella, two and three years old, at 25 to 50 cts each.
Catawba, one year old, 25 cts. each.
White Scuppernong, two years old, at 37½ cents each.
Sultana, one year old, at 50 cts. each.
Woodson, two years old, at 37 cents each.
Red Bland, one year old, at 25 cts. each.
Are for sale at this establishment, and will be well packed to go any distance. no. 25

BULBOUS ROOTS.

HYACINTHS, Tulips and a general assortment of Bulbous Roots, suitable for the present season, for sale low at this establishment by

Oct. 28. I. I. HITCHCOCK.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

THE subscriber has on hand a few hundred of this celebrated Tree, unrivalled in the quality of its leaves as food for the silk worm, for which he is ready to receive orders (accompanied by the cash) with *particular* directions for the delivery of the trees on or after the first of Nov. next. Price 50 cents each, $5 per dozen, or $40 per hundred.

The success and ease with which this tree is propagated, the extraordinary quickness of its growth, the superiority of its leaves over *all* others for the silk culture, and its uncommon luxuriance and beauty, altogether recommend it to the favourable notice of *every farmer* as a most valuable acquisition.

I. I. HITCHCOCK,
aug. 26 Amer. Far. Estab.

AMERICAN FARMER ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 16 S. Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.

COMPRISING a Stock and Experimental Farm; a Nursery and Seed and Flower Garden; a Store for the sale of Field and Garden Seeds and Agricultural Implements and Books; a general Agricultural and Horticultural Agency; the Publication Office of the "Farmer & Gardener, and Live Stock Breeder & Manager," and of "Hints to Farmers;" and an Office of APPLICATION for Farmers, Gardeners, Overseers, Managers, &c.

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, *Proprietor.*

This establishment is now in full and successful operation, nearly every department, especially that of seeds, being well supplied with articles of the most desirable quality.

Orders by wholesale or retail will be promptly executed on terms that cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to purchasers.

As the limits of an ordinary advertisement preclude the possibility of conveying an adequate idea of the variety and the value to the cultivator and dealer in seeds, of the contents of this establishment, a comprehensive and descriptive PROSPECTUS AND CATALOGUE has been printed and will be sent gratis to any gentleman who will transmit to the proprietor his address (post paid) for that purpose.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

1. Price five dollars per annum, payable in advance.

☞ When this is done, 50 cents worth of any kind of seeds on hand will be delivered or sent to the order of the subscriber with his receipt.

2. The *manner* of payment which is preferable to any other for distant subscribers, is by check or draft on some responsible party here, or else by remittance of a current bank note; and to obviate all objection to mail transmission, *the conductor assumes the risk.*

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☞ ADVERTISEMENTS relating to any of the subjects of this paper will be inserted once at one dollar per square, or at that rate for more than a square, and at half that rate for each repetition.